The National Republican.

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SENATOR CONKLING.

A Great Speech Delivered in New York Last Night.

An Unanswerable Presentation of the Political Issues—the Democratic Party Arraigned.

Republican Mass Meeting in New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- The academy of music was crowded to overflowing to-night on the occasi on of the republican mass-meeting. Thousands went away, being unable to gain admission. On the stage were Hon. Edwards Plerrepont, Judge Cowan, General Anson Me-Cook, Postmaster James, Collector Morritt, General Graham, General Carr, Hov. Thurlow Weed and others. About 7 o'clock Governor Cornell entered the academy and was escorted to a private box amid three cheers. General Arthur accompanied Governor Cornell. Senator Conkling arrived at about 8 o'clock, accompanied by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Lloyd Aspinwall, Hon. John Jay, ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, and Hon, Levi H. Morton, and as the party advanced upon the stage simultaneous cheers arose from every part of the house. A letter from General Grant, expressing regret at being unable to be present, was read. Hon Hamilton Fish was chosen chairman, and introduced Senator Conkling, who spoke at great length and was heartily cheered. Senator

length and was heartily cheered. Senator Conkling said:

Whoover is given greeting and audience in such a presence, ought indeed to have something worthy—something fit and wise to say. Inadequate in all, save only grateful and respectful appreciation must be my return. We are citizens of a republic. We govern curselves. Here no pomp of enger array in chambers of royalty awaits the birth of a boy or girl to wield an herediarry sceptre whenever death or revolution pours on the cill of coronation. We know no sceptre save a majority's constitutional will. To wield that sceptre in equal share is the duty and the right, may, the birthright of every cilizen. The supreme, the final, the only peaceful arbiter here is the ballot-box; and in that urn should be gathered, and from it should be sacredly recorded the conscience, the judgment, the intelligence of all. The right of free holigovernment has been in all sges the bright dream of oppressed humanity—the signed-for privilege to which thrones, dynasties and power have so long blocked the way. France seeks it by furced marches and daring strides. Mr. Forster, secretary for Ireland, tells the pecrage of England it must take heed lest it full; and west-misser and England ring with dread echoes of applause. But in the fullness of freedom the republic of America is alone in the earth; alone in its grandeur; alone in its blessings; alone in fis promises and possibilities, and therefore alone in the devotion due from its citizens. The time has come when law, duty and interest require the untion to determine for at least tour years its polley in many things.

Two parties exist, partles should always exist in

Two parties exist, parties should always exist in a government of mejorities, and to support and strengthen the party which most nearly holds his views is among the most laudable, meritorious acts of an American citizen; and this whicher he be in efficiator in private station. Two parties contend for the minagement of national affilia. One or the other of these two contestants is sure to manage the nation's concerns for some time to come. The question is which of the two is it sairs and where to trust. It is not a question of candidates. A candidate, if he be an honest, gertaine min, will not seek and accept a party nomination to the presidency vice-presidency or congress, and after he is elected become a law unto himself. Few things are more displicable than first to scene elevation at the hands of a party, and then in the hope of winning pretentions non-partison appliance, to affect attactory and analysis and ngs. wo parties exist; parties should always exist |

at the hands of a parry, and then in the look of whining preferitous non-partison applianse, to affect augerior smeltity, and loosally to limit that those whose support and confidence were eagerly and deferentially sought are wanting in parity patriotism or some other title to respect.

The higher obligations among men are not set down in writing and signed and zea-ed-they reside in honor and good faith. The fidelity of a numines belongs to this exalted class, and therefore a condidate of a party is but the exponent of a parry. The object of positical discussion and action is to settle principles, policies and lates. It is a pairty incident of an election affecting fifty millions of people that it decides for an occasion the appractions of individual near. The democratic party is the democratic candidate, and I am against the ticket and all its works.

THE GENERAL ISSUE A SECTIONAL ONE.

against the ficket and all its works.

The general issue confronting us is in itself and in he bearings sectional. I would, and you would it were not so, but it is so. If in one portion of the country one party outnumbers the other even by overwhelming odds. the fact need not be blamable, nor proof of sectional aggression. But if he any section a party gains and keeps control not by numbers, not by honesty and law, and then if it any section a party gains, and Respacential, not by mimbers, not by honesty and law, and then, stiffing free-discussion and action, attempts to grasp the government of the whole country, the proceeding is sectional, guilty and monstrous. In twelve states of the union the approaching election is to be no more than a larce, unless, as has sometimes happened, it be turned into a tragedy. There is to be no free debate, no equal rights, no true expression in these states, and in several states the clear majority is to have no deciding power—not even a chance in a rifle such as that in which lots were cast and the booty divided the other day between Taumany Hail and the upper air and solar walk reform democracy. Senator liampton largely promises 40, 100 democratic majority in South Carolina, where the actual majority is 10,000 the other way, in several southern states there is a large, well-known, often accertained republican majority, but all southern states there is a large, well-known, often accertained republican in an order of doubt, are relied upon to count on the democratic side, and to score 108 electoral votes—lacking but 47 of a majority of all.

The causes of such a condition and the course.

ind to score is electrical voice—inching but 17 of an anjority of all.

The causes of such a condition and the const majority of all.

The causes of such a condition and the conse, quences, it it succeeds, are matters which no sane-intelligent man can put out of view, and yet he who discusses them must be told in the coarse pariance of the day that he waves the bloody shirt. It is a relief to remember that this phrase and the thing it means is no invention of our politics. It dates back to Scotland three centuries ago. After a massacre in Gienfruin, not so savage as has stained our annais, two hundred and twenty wildows rode on white pairtoys to Sterling towers, bearing each on a spear her husband's bloody shirt. The appear waked scotland's slumbering sword, and outlawry and the block made the name of Gienfruin terrible to victorious Clan Alpine even to the third and fourth generation. I am not going to recite horrors, nor to alindo to them, nor to the chapter of cruelly they fill, nor to retry the baues of the war. My purpose is quite different. It is to show, if I can, what is actually at stake now, who and what the contending forces are, how much the result may mean, and which way prudence and wisdom point.

GENERAL GRANT'S LETTER A TEXT FOR MANY SER You have listened to a letter from one to whom

at least is much as to any other man the nation over its preservation, prespectly and primacy. This letter, instinct with common sense, hits the nation the head. Its writer generally does hit natia, rebellions and pretenders on the head. He

says: "This meeting should awaken the people to the "This meeting should awaken the people to the apportunes of keeping control of the government; the hands of the republican party until we can ave two national parties, every member of which in cast his ballot as judgment dictates, without ar of molfastation or estracism, and have it hontry counted; parties not differing in opinion as to the country or an auton, but as to the policy to serve the greatest number of its

whether we are a nation, but as to the policy to secure the greatest good to the greatest number of its citizens. Sincerely believing that the democratic party, as now constituted and controlled, is not a fit party to trust with this control of the general government, I believe it to the best interest of all sections, south as well as north, that the republican party should succeed in November. Yours very truly.

Lord Chesterfield said that a letter shows the man it is written by. This letter bears Lord Chesterfield out. It is written to General Arthur, and it reveals the confidence and exteen in which the writer holds him. Informed by many years of intimate acquaintance, General Grant knew and felt, as we know and feel, that he was writing not only to a friend, but to one of the most gounder, particular and honorable of men.

NOW THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CONSTITUTED AND CONTROLLED.

This letter furnishes a text for many sermons. "The democratic party as now constituted and controlled." How is it constituted, how controlled. There is a vast number of upright, patriotic men in it—a vast number of upright, patriotic men in it—a vast number of men who gave all and did all they should have given and done to uphold their given men and their flag in the supreme and dire bour of trial. A vast number who imperfied their fives, as other democrats laid down their fives for their country. Many morthors democrats who east all their welcalt and sympathy on the nation, and extended to their formor party associations, many others surved did as joint. Were such democrats to grade and othersees a democratic congress and a desocratic administration, their party would not be "constituted and on-

and interests will not and caunot control in the event of democratic success, much grave peril grave of democratic success, much grave peril graves of the country run north and south the tread of man was east and west, bridging run of the north of the term of the country run north and south the single bridge at 8±. Louis has a capacity minion and ince constitution, non whose police and purposes are still herriful to the country, are bound and predection to the single bridge at 8±. Louis has a capacity that the country run north and south the single bridge at 8±. Louis has a capacity that the country run north and south the single bridge at 8±. Louis has a capacity that the south and predection the single bridge at 8±. Louis has a capacity that the country run north and south the single bridge at 8±. Louis has a capacity that the south and predection the single bridge at 8±. Louis has a capacity that the south and predection the country, are bound and predection the country run north and south the south and not of them are man who teld in the reboillon. Every party measure in both the south has an overwhelming majority of the democratic members and most of them are man who teld in the reboillon. Every party measure in policy, thus the southers numbers and the south as a south and the country in the face of the pures and of the power to continue of the pures and of the power to continue the south is also to furnish at the south the country in the face, these from the northern ends of the south the south the country in the face, these of the purpose and of the power to continue the south that the country in the face, these of the purpose and of the power to continue the south the south the country in the face, these of the purpose and the country in the face, these of the purpose and the country in the face,

arithmetic.

THE SOUTH CONTROLS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Perhaps this point will seem to you to challengo some attention. For the population of southern states we must go back to the census of 1570. That count of the recopie was made by enumerators not selected by southern senators and members of the house as "non-partiasas," and professional reformers. It was made by the regular marshals and their deputies, and the compensation was so adjusted as to induce therough visitation, and at the same time, to guard against exaggeration of numbers. No imputation of frand was ever east upon the work. Such a thing as a piot to fabricate a monstrous increase of population in one section, in order to baffic the course of nature and the logic of events in another—a piot to change the balance of power and population in order to signandize one section by establishing a false basis of representation and apportionment, thus robbing other sections of their share in governing the country, in levying taxes, and appropriating money, had not at that time occurred to the conservative foce of radicalism. That particular spoke in the wheel of devility had not turned up to the shifty patriot of that day. Now, such releases seem to wax agasec. We read of producing false heirs to thrones and estates, but to multiply false heirs to thrones and estates, but to multiply false heirs to thrones and estates, but to multiply false heirs to thrones and estates, but to multiply false heirs to thrones and estates, but to multiply false heirs to thrones and estates, but to multiply false heirs to thrones and estates, but to multiply false heirs to thrones and estates, but to multiply false heirs to thrones and estate personate them on a scale so grand as seems now in process, would stupefy the langenuity of a French novelat, or anybody else, oxcept a thorough-going, non-partisan conservative dealphe of the democratic personate them on the scale of personate them on the scale of personate them on the scale of the democratic personate them on the scale

chaire.

I was speaking of the population of the eleven states, now tweive by the division of Virginia, which so eded from the union, and now constitute the chief power of the democrate party. In 1870 it was: White, 7:03.7.215, black, 4,179.225 total, II, 246,135. The local was: 29 per cent., or 3:10 of the population of the United States. The whites were below the whole population of the country—the blacks 1:3. The democratic implority in all these cases and a first tables of treather or of the industrial, commercial, fax-paying proper; interests of the country; the other states of the index representing 31 per cent.

THE POUTH IN CONGRESS.

leges, by resion of counting the whole colored population as elitaeus, with full political rights, equal in all things with the whites. This is a double wrong and double robbery, to just the extent to which the freedment are hindered or defrauded of their vote and their votes. To what extent this true, the election roturns too clearly show. This representation, based on stifled rights, is a plain violation of the constitution and of common honesty; but there it is, and there it votes and speaks in the nation's councils.

The sixteen lately slaves states (including Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, which did not secoch have thirty-two senators. Thirty-sine is a majority of the senate; so that the south needs only seven senators from the other states to make a majority of all. She will never fail toget them if seven northern democrats are there. There are twelve there now.

In the house of representatives there are 233 members. A majority is 147. The south has 105 members, hecking only 41 of a majority of all.

The electional college consists of 50% a majority is 185. The south has 138, lacking only 47 of a majority is 187. The south has 138, lacking only 47 of a majority. Consider the away those humbers have. In the senate there are twenty-eight committees, and committees are to the committees, and committees are the confidence of the play the committees, and committees not only prepare, but virtually control committees are committees.

sonate there are twenty-eight committees, and mittees not only prepare, but virtually control station in both houses, and this must be so more more as the houses and the business grow Ind more as the liouses and the business grow rger. Of these twenty-eight committees the south as the chairmanships of seventeen and the control fall. The southern chairmanships are of important committees. Delaware, with 149,000 people, bout as many as the city of Cleveland, hio, or a sligle rural county in New ork, has the chairmanships of the committee of privileges and elections and of finance-both very important committees. The great tate of New York, with five millions of people, and her coromous interests and taxpaying, has for er democratic sensitive the chairmanship of the committee on patents. West Virginia has the chairmanship of the committee of the committee of appropriations, which

I have said the south has control of all the workg committees. This is true in this way: Or ery committee there is a majority of democrats id of these a majority in all cases consists o

outhern sensions.
The same conditions prevail in the house. There ire forty-two committees. The chairmen of wenty-two are from the south. All the commit-ces are so constituted that the majority is demo-cratic, and of the majority more than half is south-

cratic, and of the impority more man hart is some-erit.

During the two years while, this absolute power in both, houses has been so lodged, the existence of the veto power, and the approach of the presi-dential canvass have suggested urgent reasons for "going slow." Many expected hills have not been introduced, many that have been introduced have not been "presed," some that have been "presed" have run against such obstitute, opposition as to secure present postponement or some modification. But whenever the hour strikes that the veto power is in democratic hands—put there by southern votes—whatever the "solid" caucus decrees will be written.

Senator Conkling then proceeded to show that the caucus of the democrats will be con-trolled by those who represent less that one-seventh of the people of the union, and not more than one-fourteenth of the producing, commercial, industrial, tax-paying and prop-erty interests of the country. This position he established by official foruses from the ise established by official figures from the bureau of statistics. These hard, stubborn facts were not recited with pleasure, nor with a desire to taunt the south with her poverty, but when that section comes forward as a claim ant of control and management of our general affairs it is right to look-we are b look into the scope and ground of the claim and into the motives, method, fitness, situation and standing of the claimant. He proceeded to show the immense commercial interests of alle congress and a democratic administration, the north as compared with those of the south, a life as it is Decause such mer and their views citing the fact that while the rivers and p

tropolis of the western hemisphore, and speaking to men whose wisdom, integrity and enterprise have made this one of the greatest, and in my hellef the most generous, benevolenetic on the globe. I saftra that the broad issue at this election is whether our colossal rabrie of commercial, industrial and financial interests shall be under the management and protection of those who chiefly created and own it, or shall be handed over to the away of those whose share in it is small, and whose experience, antecedents, theories and practices do not fit them or entitle them to assume its control.

Tariffs, fax laws, finances, currency, bunks, courts, appropriations, the maintenance and enforcement of national as well as state laws—these are the things upon which presporing portions of the country is the party whose representatives can best be trusted to vote upon drafts on the treasury.

The consideration of disparity of interest, if it stood alone, ought to turn the scale in deciding whether to put the government into the hands of the democratic party. The consideration of disparity of interest, if it stood alone, ought to turn the scale in deciding whether to put the government into the hands of the democratic party. The consideration of disparity of interests in fortunately not the only consideration. Banded sectional resentments and sterile hates disfigure and pervert the political policy of those who daminate the south, foreboding immensurable peril and vil should they come to wheld the whole forces of the national government.

Intellerance of free action and of equal rights in political or even business affairs is too patent and liagrant to be denied or doubted. One glance at southern elections proves seriacism, tyreiny and wrong in monstrone preportions. In 1852 seven states did the same thing. Their republican vote was very large. Only four years afterward 20,000 of these voits disappeared from the returns also, making an absence of 860,001 votes. Most of these stifled votes were the votes of men who had been sk

college. From New Mexico and other territories, whose traditions and prejudices have descended from slave-holding inducence, several new states may also be made. Schauss exist, not in embryo, but far advanced, to obtain "a slice of Mexico." Cattle stealing on the life Grande barder has been and is a fruitful occasion for incursions into Mexico. Special cavalry regiments of unusual stachave been raised and stationed on the Toxan fronticr. It is an open secret that not long ago untel exertion and alortness were needed to keep us out of another Mexican war.

Without violating the constitution or transcending the usages of the republic, at least seven now states could be brought in, and in the case of some of them a very plausible essected to made. The project would become a high party measure. Its success would assure complete democratic ascendency in the nation for a generation at least. It would put the government not merely in the hands of the democratic party, but of the seathern domocratic party.

Wit should not this be done? Who and what is

cratic party.
Why should not this be done? Who and what is o prevent it if the democratic party is elected the northern wing could never resist the souther The northern wing could never resist the southern wing in congress were these new states brought forward for admission. The northern wing never could, never will and never can withstand the pressure of the far stronger south wing. Gravitation and arithmetic make such resistance impossion, and arithmetic make such resistance impossione man cannot outunder a regiment. The past is pitful in its warnings in this behalf. Despite pleates and northern indiguation, northern democrats in congress united in voting down the Wilmot provise. In order to make California a stays state, united in voting for the fugitive slave law; united in the mighty perifdy which overtinew the Missouri compromises in order to fasten alwery on Kansaw and other states, and united in defeating the homestoad law—all at the behest of the southern majority.

rn majority.

Mr. Van Buren at last, like Macbeth, would "go of the price of heat had head agreem, would go to further in this bloody business." and political estruction was his reward. Mr. Boughass at last nade a brave stand against sectional aggression, and he was hunted to his grave. Can cus is king, and the avonging angel is hardly more inexerable a decree, or more meeting in retribution.

THE DEMOCRATIC ASSAULT ON THE JUNCTARY. One of the main bulwarks of the republic is the servator, citadel. The supreme court is the final arbiter of many momentous controversies. This great ribunal is very obnoxions to sonihern leaders in congress and out. It is in their way. It does not always decide as they finish. The halk of congress rang last year with assertions, uttored with passionate velocimence, that the laws for protecting electionic are unconstitutional. Soon afterward a case on the docket of the supreme court, involving the validity of these laws, was reached, and the court decided them valid. A register in bank-rapter not long ago overried the chief-justice on the construction of a statute, and to it often happens that the court is not able or recondite enough to get at the "true invariences" and profound depths of the law as understood on the hustings, where the mountainer thrives and the free-cater reigns. Mutterings deep and loud, breathings of dire longings to "go for" the court, have for years been gathering in volume.

lies longings to "go for" the court, have for years accuratering in volume. In the house of representatives for two or three cears this feeling has now and again found harsh

Mr. Conkling continued at some length to cite acts of hostility to the army shows by the democrats in the two houses of congress, and also democratic hostility to the tariff and

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION and the laws made in pursuance of them are, he said, objects of unabated democratic wrath —a wrath going to such excess as to cotapel the belief that free frau! in elections is deemed the only adequate means to party success. As they gained power in states which had already ratified them in impotent passion, the farce was enacted of formally reacinding and withdrawing the irrevectable assent which had been drawing the irrevocable assent which hed been finally given. It was to get rid of these laws that the revolutionary plot was laid has year to stop the whoels of government. With a thoroughbred democratic president, whithey would become more a flead letter than they would become more a flead letter than a quickening spirit, and the laws to enforce the first property that they would be come more a flead letter than a quickening spirit, and the laws to enforce the first property that the vote of Perham stands: Davis, D. Plaisted, 24. Last year Davis had 50; fusion, 31. It is found that in compiling last year's vote 80 of the scattering was stated, but not specified. That is evidently the missing 80 alluded to in the last hulletin, and we may have it all in the present

The candidates we support besides being repub-leans are largely fitted for the stations which await

Some service with him in congress has made n as the intelligance, experience and habits of ind which fit a man for the presidential office, this I know. Without early advantages, he year to achieved prominence among the leading men public life, and that prominence he has main had ever since in all the collisions between indiduns and parties. That he is competent to the other before him there agents to me no reason to subt.

duties before him there agems to me no reason to doubt.

Of General Arthur it seems needless here to speak. Most of you know him, and all who know him know a high-souled, honorable man, honorable in every position in which he ever stood, a man to be trusted in every relation of life. If the character, the negutiarity and personality of a candidate can add strength to the republican cause, then a superior of the character, and in the strength wherever he is bask known.

Upon the record and its candidates the republican party nake the country's approval, and stands ready to arow its purposes for the tuture. It proposes to rebuild our commercial marine, driven from the

A Defaulting Army Paymaster.

Inquiry into the circumstances attending the alleged defalestion of Major Nelson, pay master United States army, discloses that when he was ordered, some three weeks since, when he was ordered, some three weeks since, years this feeling has now and again found harsh volce in unseemly, sinister words.

To what does all this pave the way? The Congressional Record will inform you. On the 25th of January, 180, Mr. Mamming of Missishpi-a state well known to be jealously sousitive to the pure administration of justice and the rigorous punishment of crimes—especially hideous, cowardly murder and massacre—introduced a bill to place twelve new additional indges on the supreme hench. What an easy effectual, and withat plans this, disposition this would make of the court. Increased business would be such an innocent excuse—the court could sit by sevens for some purposes, and meet in banque for all large purposes when state sovereignty and state rights amondments to the court through the transfer of the court who have and the like are at stake. The bill passed to a second reading and was referred to a committee, whose chairman a few hard and a majority of the present it would be premature and bungling to make a bill; a volo might spoil it, and it might poil the result in some close northern state. But the democrate close there produced, a rather party—for the reary is running—and who will ag that ins bill will not find its way to the statuctor of his party—for the reary is running—and who will ag that ins bill will not find its way to the statuctor of his party—for the reary is running—and who will ag that ins bill will not find its way to the statuctor of his party—for the reary is running—and who will ag that ins bill will not find its way to the statuctor of his checks are outstanding and thelr to proceed from New York to Fort Leaven bim to return to this city and explain the dis- 21 serve new once would be, insture's law, and the fact to new law is needed; nature's law, and the fact to new law is needed; nature's law, and the fact that the destruction of his checks are contemnally and their amount. It is not believed at the paymastering are also not less approve bench. This four approximation of the supreme bench that the deficit will exceed continuous will decide the political complexion.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.

Covernor Davis' Re-election Settled Beyoud Doubt.

A Probable Majority of All the Votes Cast -Handsome Republican Gains in the State.

Nothing Left for the Democrats to Claim Pontland, Mr., Sept. 17 .- Four hundred and ninety towns give Davis 73,331, Plaisted 72,588; scattering, 338; Davis' plurality, 713. The small towns to hear from threw last year, Davis 40; fusion 435; scattering, 80; total, 555. The fusion plurality 395, which, deducted, leaves Davis 318 plurality. The large number of scattering unaccounted for shows that many towns fail to report scattering, and wo still estimate it at 420 and Davis elected by a plurality, but lacking a majority. Augusta, Mr., Sept. 17.—Senator Blaine sent the following dispatch to-day:

Augusta, Mr., September 17.

To Hon, Marshall Jewell, Chairman National Bepubli-We have complete returns with the exception of a few distant plantations, and I give you a sum-

of a few distant piantations, and I give you a summary of the result.

In the election of 1870 the republicans lacked 1.04 votes of a majority. This year we have unade gains in twelve counted, held our own in two counties, and to two other counties we have made dight losses. Our not gain in the whole sixteen counties is revisined at 1.30) as a minimum, with a possible maximum of 1.00, making Governor baves re-election as certainty not dended by his opponents. His majority over Plaisted will protably not vary much from 4.0. We have chosen three-parties of the county officers, more than two thirds of the state senate, and a large majority of the losses of representatives, giving us complete con-

The appropriate of mounter rates and the resulting value of the continuous of the co

Montenegrin question may cause disorder an anarchy throughout the Turkish dominions.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Nine Persons Killed in a Powder Mill. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Sept. 17 .- A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon about ter minutes past 4 o'clock in a small wooden building occupie by the Union Metallic Car tridge courpany as a fulminating building, and situated some distance west of the main fac-tory. At the time of the explosion five per-sons were at work in the building, and are supposed to have been killed, as four bodic baye been found and the other man is mi sing. The following are the names of thos killed: J. Sullivan, aged lifteen; James Tobin ared seventeen; Mike Dempsey, jr., age twenty-three, not married; William Fuerchin ger, aged forty five, married and leaves a wife and two children; Philander Clark, aged fifty, also married, and leaves a wife and children. The building was completely demolished and the debris were scat-tered a great distance. A small lake some distance away was literally strewn with fragments of the building. Two of the bodies were found in the lake, one with the head and arms gone. The report of the explosion was heard all over the city, nearl every building being staken, and a numb-in the immediate vicinity suffering from the effects in broken windows, etc. The explon caused intense excitement among 00 employes in the main building. works were shut down and the hands allowto go home. The cause of the explosion is un

Constables Conveniently Near ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 17,-Julius L. Brown ion of Senator Brown, and Dr. J. G. Westmoreland were arrested to-day and put molor railroad through the Indian territory east to bonds to keep the peace. A difficulty was pending between the two from certain newspanding between the paper correspondence.

Pase-Dall.

Thoy, N. Y., Sept. 17. - Worcesters, 3 Troys, 1. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17. - Buffales, Clevelands, G. Exhibition game.

Bosros, Sept. 17. - Bastons, 13; Prov. dences, 1. Pacific Mining Stocks. San Francisco, Sept. 17.-The following are the official closing quotations of mining atocks to-day: Alpha, 52; Alta, 3; Bechtel, 7; Bolcher 2; Belvidere; 7-16; Best & Belcher, 10; Bullion, 14; Bulwer, 12; California, 24; Chollar, 34; Consolidated Virginia, 34; Crown Point, 2; Euroka Consolidated, 17; Exchequer,

Point, 2; Euroka Consolidated, 17; Exchequer, 21; Gould & Curry, 43; Grand Prize, 24; Hale & Narcross, 54; Manmoth, 1; Manhattan, 13; Mexican, 114; Mone, 28; Noonday, 2; Ophir, 94; Oro, 14; Overman, 14; Potosi, 24; Savage, 24; Storra Nevada, 114; Silver King, 74; Union Consolidated, 22; Yellow Jacket, 61; Grandshated, 22; Yellow Jacket, 61; Grandshated declared a dividend of 50 cents per share Merrick's Cyclone.

What has become of that cyclone while Marrick said had its centre in Maine? Di It really wake up old Rip Van Wickle? And is it still raging toward the Pacific and down to the gui?? Will not Merrick come out and rall us all about it again, and also bring with him that transparency with its inspiring legend, "As goes Matue, so goes the union"? Don't forget it.

THE TIRGINIA CONFERENCE. The Breach Between the Factions Made Wider,
BIUHMOND, VA., Sept. 17.—The readjusters

committee was in session until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when they sent their reply to the funders' communication. The reply sets forth that the readjusters' committee cannot consistently consent to any arbitration less note at than that of the people of Virginia. Signal failure had attended every effort to secure the popular indersement of the first proposition submitted by the conversative committee (the mixed electoral ticket plan) to the people

of Virginia. of Virginia.

The last analysis of democracy is that the majority must rule, and by this standard it is proposed to measure and contrast the strength of the opposing parties. The amendments proposed to the readjusters' plan might be sub-stantially granted with one exception—that is, providing that none but logal voters, who are national democrats, shall participate in the proposed primary election. In relation to this amendment the committee say: "We cannot said will not yield to any demand that would and will not yield to any decoand that would place us in the position of abandoning faithful allies, and we cannot concede that any man's democracy is to be concluded by his vote in 1876, by his previous political opinion or associations or by the fact that three weeks before election he should not have paid his capitation tax, which by law he may pay at any time before election. We propose to recognize in the projected primary every registered voter who by participrimary every registered votor who by participation therein should show purpose to support Hancock and English. We saw and can see no reason why any other qualification should be demanded of the voter. Why should they not seek and welcome converts and recruits?"

The reply then goes on at some length to apply the suggestions of the conservative propesition to politics of other states in connection with national affairs, and says: "Our desire is to attract, not to repel, voters for Hancock and English. We have deemed that to be the democratic work of the hour. We have not supposed that the political antecedents of the voter nor his color could constitute a valid reaon for rejecting his assistance to our cause, and in this view we have been supported by the chairman of the national democratic commit-tee. As to the policy and duty of seeking to obtain for the Hancock ticket elements of strength heretofore given to republican candi-

cars passed over his body, grinding it into fragments, which were collected and placed in a box. A newsboy who knew Kennedy and new him jump, identified the mutilated re-mains, which bere no resemblance to a human

body. Decapitated by the Cars. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 17,-James ones, aged eighty-four years, of Kansas City, who was on his way to New York, was crushed to death by a train at Dean's station on the Pennsylvania reitroad last night. The head

CALIFORNIA MINE DISASTER.

was cut from the body.

Nine Men Fall a Distance of 300 Feet. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17 .-- A dispatch from Virginia City says: An accident at the Conolidated Imperial mine last night resulted is the death of nine men and one other being dangerously burt. As the 3 o'clock shift was dangerously burt. coming off and a cage with too men on it had started for the surface, the cable broke, pre-cipitating them down the shaft some 300 reet, and 1,400 feet of rope piled upon them. Three men have been taken out, two of whom are dead and the other not expected to live. It will be some hours before the others can be got-

Proposed Railroad Through Indian Terri-

tory.
St. Louis, Sept. 17.—A party, including two lirectors of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, oft Vinita, Indian territory, the present terniuns of the St. Louis & San Francisco road, yesterday, to make a reconnoissance of the line as surveyed through the Cherokee nation and other parts of the territory, thence to Al-buquerque, N. M. This movement is supposed to indicate preparations for constructing a railroad through the Indian territory east to pany.

The Memphia Bondholders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17,-D. T. Porter, Dr. John Overton, ir., and J. R. Godwin, commissioners appointed by the legislature of Tennessee, accompanied by Judge John M. Les of Nashville, as adviser, F. S. Davis, president of the First National bank of Memphis, and Colonel R. B. Snowden, met to day and appointed Monday at 12 o'clock, at No. 39 Pine street, as the time and place when the general ouference with the bondholders of the old city of Memphis will held to effect if pos-

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept 17.—At a meeting f veterans of the signal corps of the United States army held here to day it was resolved to memorialize the president to reappoint General B. F. Fusher of this city to the position of chief signal officer, made vacant by the death of General Myer.

Another Candidate for Signal Officer,

The Schueizen Verein.

The Washington Schuetzen verein held a meeting last excuing at Cosmopolitan ball, elected the following gentlemen as tellers for the next election of efficers: Gustav Harrig, the next election of efficers: Gustav Harrig, the next election of efficers: Gustav Harrig, the force of th

PERSONAL

PROFESSOR GREENER Will go to Ohio to can-

SECRETARY OF THE N. VI THOMPSON left for Indiana yesterday,

HON. EPPA HUNTON of Virginia registered at the National last evening. JEFF DAVIS has rent grapes and oranges to

the fruit exhibition in St. Louis, E. M. GOTTHOLD, general agent of Leavitt's pecialty company, is at the Imperial JUDGE LAWRENCE of the treasury department is going to his home in Ohio about the Oth instant.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL MAYNARD contemplates making a campaign speech in Tennesbe next would.

Mn. P. H. CHRISTMAN and family have reurned to the city from their summer vacation at Orkney Springs.

Ex Governon McConston is in the city for few days, looks as well as ever, and says Garield and Arthur will earry New York by 30,000

Miss Helen Gladstone, the daughter of the premier, is one of the successful candidates in this year's class list of Cambridge univerty examinations.

JOEL COOK, for twelve years past associate oditor of the Philadelphia Ledger, and for many years correspondent of the London Times, is the candidate of the republicans for city comptroller of Philadelphia.

It has been several months since Edison promised to have his electric light in successful operation. If he doesn't soon hurry ap with his invention people will begin to think that the burglars have bought him off.

An American traveler saw on a Loudon hotel register these words: "Sir A. T. Galt, fifteen children." The latter were ushered into the dining-room by their governess, and were mostly girls, fine looking and well behaved.

MR. BILLE, the new Davish minister to this MR. Bille, the new Danish minister to this country, is said by the Whitehall Review to have incurred the displeasance of his severeign by appearing before him in plain clothes instead of an official uniform—a grievous mistake.

THE London correspondence of the Manthe London correspondence of the Man-chester Gaudian understands that Dean Stan-ley will pay a final visit to the United States in 1881 in company with Mr. Thomas Hughes, for the purpose of investigating the

MR. CARLYLE was visited in Scotlan d by Mr. Bartley Campbell, the dramatic writer, and the Hartford Post records the disappointment of the latter at finding the venerable sage engaged in killing a rat with a poker. Mr. Camp-bell would rather have played poker with the sage for a rator anything else.

EX-SPEAKER GROW is still presecuting his mives with the same vigor which marked is earlier offers, and claims to be gaining round if the time. His own estimate is that ixty-two republican numbers of the legislatic are pledged to him and certain to vote or him, white ninety-five have verbilly prom-ed him their support.

King Louis of Bayaria Intely celebratedor, rather, there were colebrated for him—him sirthday and the 700th antiversary of him Symasty. He did not appear in him capital, at sont a letter thanking him subjects for their congratulations and asking them, with good-matured practicality, not to go to any great expense on his account.

w. H. Wills, who died in Herifordsbire of September I, will long be remembered as one of the crustors of Psieh and as for many years the acting editor of Hambald Words and All tha Four Result. Mr. Wills was the devoted assist-ant of Dickens, and to him are addressed many of the pleasantest latters in the volume of f the pleasantest latters in the volume of Mckens' correspondence recently published.

This gentleman who is about to be married to Miss Lella Cameron, the eldest daughter of the senator, is Mr. William R. Brailey, a clever young Newark lawyer, and the sen of Justice Brailey of the upreme court. Miss Cameron is a tall and graceful young laby, reserved in manner of public and productions. served in manuer, of much administrative ability, and has been admirably devoted to motherless brothers and sisters.

MLE HERNHAMPT is feelish in her loyalty to her country. While in Copenhagen she found among her letters one day one which she supposed to be Danish, and turning to an It was a begging letter and written in Ger-man. "Is it German?" she said, and her eyes flashed. "Quelle infamic de m'addresser, mot, sa Allemand?" and she snatched the letter and fore if to pieces.

Tim file of chancellor of the exchequer,

orne by the British minister of finance, has sen in use since the time of Henry I. That account formed the clerks of the royal chapel into a body of sceretaries or ministers to con-luct the affairs of the kingdom. Their head was called the chanceller, and when they regulated the fluorees of the country they ast around a table marked into squares, like a checker board, on which the accounts were

Mr. Samuri. B. Falks, who died a day or wo ago in Philadelphia, was beloved by all oldlers who knew hop, for his arduous labors connected with the organizing and maintain-ing the union volunteer refreshment rooms; at which regiments going south or returning home were rested, refreshed and ied during the war. He was one of the first members of the union league, and for the last twenty years has liberally contributed to the support of the republican party. His private chari-ties were large, and his less will be greatly felt by the poor of the may in which he lived. Shoot, Luke, Ouick, or Give My the Gun!"

"The Dem. Jacks" will have to take all that nusic and shooting back. Hänesek will also please take back his letter of congratulation to Plaisted. These "confiel" guils are not the first heard about the capital. Twenty years ago they could be heard any morning. They are the same gues, same party, same people; different day, different leader.

A False Allegation.

THE statement in yesterday's Post concernng the clerks in the pension office is a base slamter on as fine a body of men as are em-played in any office under the government. The colored boy mentioned in the articla aforesaid is not an employe of the pen-sion office. We hazard nothing in say-ing that there is not a clerk in that office who does not condemn the act of the parties referred to, if it occurred, which we doubt. There has been no name of any clerk mentioned in connection with the affair

An Open Letter.

GOVERNOUS ISLAND, N. Y., SEPL M. 1860.
To the Hon. Hurris M. Panticel, Promous, Mr.:
Accept my congraturations on the glorious result
of your companion. It will inspire our friends with
condidence and strengthen them in the preliminary
author which romain to be fought observabre and
which need all of our farces. W. S. HANCOCK. "To Mojor-General Hancock, Democratic Candi-date for President of the United States:

date for President of the United States:
"WASHINGTON, S-picusber 17, 1880.
"My Darling General: I have dipped
the above slip from a copy of the Washington
Post. The editor of that paper, as you are aware, is a facetious chap to be sure, and much given to such jests, but as the follow pret ads to be your devoted friend, and really seems slacere, I scarcely think he is the guilty author, but has been wichinized by some maighty school boy who has thus personated you. It's and after transacting some routine business superb is much too smach, to say nothing of his

DEM. JACK " "Yours, lovingly,